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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/696,965 10/27/2000		Naohisa Kamiyama	199153US2S	3176	
22850 7	03/28/2003				
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			EXAMINER		
	1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			JUNG, WILLIAM C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3737 DATE MAILED: 03/28/2003	le	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•	_			1//	
		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		09/696,965	KAMIYAMA, NAO	KAMIYAMA, NAOHISA	
		Examiner	Art Unit		
		William Jung	3737		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports.	pears on the cover sheet	t with the correspondence an	Idress	
	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL	Y IS SET TO EXPIRE 3	MONTH(S) FROM		
THE - Externation - If the - If NO - Failu - Any	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for the proving the period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may y within the statutory minimum of will expire SIX (6) No. cause the application to become	y a reply be timely filed f thirty (30) days will be considered timel MONTHS from the mailing date of this c e ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ly. communication.	
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31.	January 2003 .			
2a)□	_	nis action is non-final.			
3)	Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	ance except for formal i Ex parte Quayle, 1935	matters, prosecution as to the C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.	ne merits is	
-	ion of Claims	<b>.</b> n			
4)	Claim(s) is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra				
<b>E</b> \□	Claim(s) is/are allowed.	WIT HOTH CONSIDERATION.			
. —	Claim(s) <u>1-18 and 23-25</u> is/are rejected.				
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.				
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.			
	tion Papers				
,	The specification is objected to by the Examine				
10)⊠	The drawing(s) filed on 27 October 2000 is/are				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the				
11)	The proposed drawing correction filed on		disapproved by the Examir	ner.	
_	If approved, corrected drawings are required in re		•		
,	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	xaminer.			
-	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		0.0440(.)(1) (0)		
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig	n priority under 35 U.S.	.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).		
a	)⊠ All b) Some * c) None of:				
	1. Certified copies of the priority documen				
	2. Certified copies of the priority documen				
*	3. Copies of the certified copies of the price application from the International Bushes the attached detailed Office action for a list	ureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a	a)).	i Stage	
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domes			al application).	
	<ul> <li>a) The translation of the foreign language pr Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domes</li> </ul>	ovisional application ha	as been received.		
Attachme		-			
2) 🔲 Not	ice of References Cited (PTO-892) ice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice	view Summary (PTO-413) Paper N be of Informal Patent Application (P r:		

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

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## Election/Restrictions

1. Claims 19-22 and 26-28 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected Group II, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in Paper No. 5.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-9, 11-18, and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Clark* (US 5,980,458) in view of *Averkiou et al* (US 5,833,613).

Clark discloses of the invention substantially as claimed in claims 1-9, 11-18, and 23-25. Regarding claims 1, 9, and 23, Clark discloses of an ultrasound system and method including a probe configured to transmit/receive an ultrasound wave to/from the subject (col. 4, lines 10-29; col. 6, lines 52-60), a transmission circuit configured to drive transmission of ultrasound wave sequentially changing the direction (phase) of the transmission line (col. 15, lines 18-65), a reception circuit designed to receive parallel line data, transmission and reception control to change number of parallel reception during a scan (col. 8, lines 13-43; col. 9, lines 33-60), and image processor for processing images based on line reception data (Col. 9, lines 3-12).

Regarding claims 3, 6, 8, and 24, Clark also discloses of long and short distance region reception line data according to the focal depth (col. 7, lines 7-24).

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Regarding claims 7, 8, and 25, the direction and order of the sequence of the transmission are adaptable to any order including forward and reverse direction (col. 16, lines 17-35).

Regarding claims 2 and 5: Clark discloses of processing N-reception line (parallel and adjacent) to generate ultrasound data in short or long distance region (col. 16, lines 48-65).

Regarding claims 11 and 12: Clark discloses of transmission control circuit to change the voltage, size of a focal point, opening area (aperture), number transducer elements, and transmission frequency (col. 5, lines 10-37; col. 8, lines 51-59).

Regarding claims 13-15: Clark discloses of storage unit to store multiple slice or sector or segments of transmission region (col. 9, lines 3-12; col. 15, lines 18 – col. 17, line 15).

Regarding claims 16-18: Clark discloses of image processing unit to generate images based on reception intensity (col. 9, lines 3-126; col. 5, lines 37-55; col. 14, lines 21-34).

Regarding claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-9 Averkious et al discloses of the use of contrast agent introduced into the body can enhance ultrasound imaging, hence, the ultrasound imaging system and method such as Clark can be improved by contrast agent application. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teachings of Clark to the teachings of Averkious et al to achieve the claimed invention.

4. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Clark* and *Averkious et al* as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of *Dayton et al* (IEEE Ultrasound Symposium).

Clark and Averkious et al substantially disclose of all claimed invention in claim 10.

Dayton et al reported in IEEE Ultrasonic Symposium (1997) a method of microbubble destruction. Dayton et al disclosed two methods of microbubble destruction. First is the gradual

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gas diffusion from microsphere. This is the most common method of bubble destruction at low acoustic pressures is simply the gradual shrinkage of the bubble as gas slowly diffuses out. The acoustic energy incident on the microbubble enhances gas diffusion into the medium. Second is the rapid destruction of bubble: In the case of a medium to high acoustic pressure, shell material be expelled rapidly away from the core. Dayton et al demonstrates in extension of Averkious's contrast agent (microbubble) application that the destruction of microbubbles to further alter the echogenic property of the contrast agent laden tissue r to rid of contrast agent. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teachings of Clark and Averkious et al in view of the teachings of Dayton et al in order to achieve claimed inventions.

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## Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Jung whose telephone number is 703-605-4364. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8:30 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marvin Lateef can be reached on 703-305-3256. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-0758 for regular communications and 703-308-0758 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1148.

William Jung Examiner Art Unit 3737

WG

March 21, 2003

Marvin M. Lateef Supervisory Patent Examiner

Group 3700